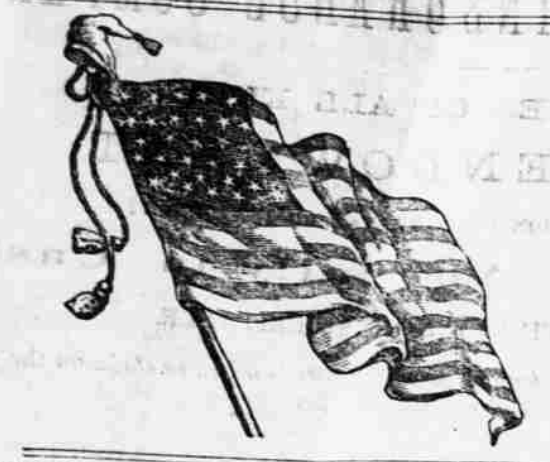


Tri-Weekly Standard.



W. W. HOLDEN & SON,
EDITORS & PROPRIETORS.
And authorized publishers of the Laws of the United States, and of Government advertisements.

RALEIGH, N. C.
SATURDAY, MAY 16th, 1868.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—The Standard is conducted strictly upon the cash system. All papers are discontinued at the expiration of the time for which they have been paid. Subscribers will be notified seven weeks before their time is out, by a card sent to their papers; and unless the subscription is renewed the paper will be discontinued. This is a rule from which there will be no departure. Watch for the cross mark, and renew your subscription.

Subscribers desiring their papers changed must mention the Post Office from, as well as the name to which they desire the change to be made.

Bankrupt Notices.
Notice is hereby given to Deputy Marshals and others, that all "Notices in Bankruptcy" must be paid for in advance. No such Notice will be published hereafter unless accompanied by the cash.

Mr. C. W. HONNER, as Business Clerk and Agent, is authorized to make contracts and give receipts, &c., &c.

The Republican Party.

The Republican party is the party of peace, progress and civilization. It aims, as far as may be, to secure the happiness of each individual by a form of government and code of laws adapted to their existing wants and necessities. The ground-work of the Republican party is the principle, that all the citizens are equal in respect to civil and political rights. This is the foundation of the American Republican system, and distinguishes our government from the monarchies and aristocracies of Europe. Those governments are founded upon the idea of caste, that is, that a class of men are born with, or derive from their Creator certain political privileges, which are denied to other men. Color has nothing to do with this distinction. The white serfs of Europe are as much under the ban as the slaves of the United States once were. This idea of caste prevails amongst us. Those who make any pretension to statesmanship, and who would deny the right of suffrage to the colored people, assert at the same time that this right should be taken away from the poor and uneducated whites. In one word, conservatism means simply this: none but the educated and the property-holders should be allowed to take any part in the government.

The next paragraph, when translated into plain English, means "if Governor Holden would cast off his mean white friends and the 'niggers' and fill all the offices at his disposal with 'gentlemanly rebels,' Holden would be a very proper man and would merit consideration from the old aristocracy." The next paragraph is an impotent wail at the prospect of the present public plunderers being compelled to disgorge and yield their places to better qualified and more honest men. It reads thus:

"The advice which I proposed to tender you, is this. The first day you take your place as Governor of North Carolina, (which God grant in his mercy may never be) commence to steal, and put every carpet-bagger and every mean white man in the State, (of course I mean every white man so-called, that voted for you) into some position where they can, together with you, steal all the money which your infamous band can grind out of the 'poor, and oppressed people of the State.'"

We omitted to mention that the prayer that Gov. Holden may never take his seat, is addressed to the Ku Klux Klan. After a spirited allusion to "Doctor Vance" our sapient scribbler proceeds thus: "Yes, you are 'pledged by a solemn vow,' but to his satanic majesty; and he has not only heart and soul (very doubtful about heart and soul however). My advice is to work quick and fast, for your career is very short; for your positions are all illegal, and as sure as the sun rises and sets, you will be compelled to yield to the power of the government and be hurled, every mother's son of you, from your stolen and illegal positions. 'Yet a little while' is all the time that you will be allowed to disgrace this State, or the United States, by holding any office in the gift of the people; unless you emigrate with the army of Yankee carpet-baggers, (or Egyptian lice, who like them, come in a night) to some unknown country and there erect your

"STANDARD."

Any person of ordinary intelligence can see at a glance what this means. The "positions" are "illegal and stolen." If so, their occupants deserve to be hurled from them by revolution and violence, for it is right to dispossess a usurper and a tyrant by any means. The "undiscovered country" to which the Republican officers are to be consigned, could doubtless be pointed out by some of the midnight cowards and provokers detailed from a Ku Klux Lodge for the purpose of assassination.

The Work goes bravely on!
It will be seen, by the telegraphic news in another column, that the House of Representatives on Thursday last, passed the bill to admit North-Carolina to the Union by a vote of 168 to 35.

to be restored to her Constitutional relations to the general government and to begin writing out a new history. The old oligarchy was unwilling to undertake the work. Not only were they unwilling, but they were totally unable. They were disqualified by education, habit, prejudice and hostility to the government. The work had to be done, and it must be done by competent men. What, then, was more natural than that the loyal people of the State should entrust this work to the hands of those who were in full sympathy with the government, and who were thoroughly imbued with the Republican principles of progress and the equality of citizenship? Old things had passed away. The ideas of forty years ago had become obsolete. In short, slavery was gone, and all the results of slavery were to be eradicated as a natural consequence. It was not expected that those who still looked back to the flesh-pots of the past would be the proper men to cast the ground-work for the beautiful edifice of freedom and civilization to be constructed upon the ruins of the old ignorance and barbarism.

It need not be feared that the Republicans will make use of their power for any other purpose than to advance all the interests of the State. The old slave aristocrats said, "We are the State." The Republicans say, "The People are the State;" and to promote their welfare will be the object and aim of the party. Those who are nearest the government of the United States are the best friends of the people, and are able to do more for the people, as a matter of course, than those who are opposed to the government. An experience for the last eight years confirms this. Those who have tried to get farthest away from the old Union have been the worst enemies of the people. On the other hand, those who attempted to get nearest the government have been the best friends of the people. Had the warnings of our Union men been heeded in 1860 and 1861; or had the voice of peace and mercy been allowed to be heard in 1863, what horrors might have been avoided!—how many firesides where desolation and anguish are now settling, would be joyous to-day? So it will be in the future. The best friends of the government of the United States will always be found to be the best friends of the State.

Spirit of the Rebel Press.

We clip the following extracts from the *Newbern Journal of Commerce*. The article is headed "W. W. Holden," and the first paragraph reads as follows:

"I do not wonder that you cringe in your utter degradation and feel vindictive, for you know, for the sake of power, you have sold yourself for less than thirty pieces of silver. You have betrayed the good people of the State, and sold them into a worse bondage than ever a slave in the known world was held. You deserve to be tattooed. Your name will pass into history as being a traitor, coward and thief."

And this is said of the man who has been endorsed by a majority of the registered voters of North Carolina, of whom thirty-five thousand were white loyal Union Republicans!

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"STANDARD."

Destitution in this State.

Owing to the losses occasioned by the rebellion, to the short grain crops of last year, and the discharge of many laborers from employment for voting the Republican ticket, there is at present much destitution in this State. Many poor persons are suffering for bread; and thousands of small farmers are finding it difficult, if not impossible, to make their crops, on account of the want of provender for their horses, to say nothing of meat and bread for their families. The distress is real, and must increase for the next four weeks. When the wheat is gathered some relief will be felt, but there are many who have no wheat to gather, and who will realize but little if any benefit from this source.

We know that Gen. Nelson A. Miles, the Assistant Commissioner of the Bureau for this State, has been and is now doing every thing in his power to relieve this distress. But his means are limited. It is impossible for the Bureau to give any thing like permanent relief. Its main care is the sick and the infirm, and there are many cases of this kind which it can not reach, or rather that it can not reach to appeal for help.

The fund—some \$9,000—placed some time since by some benevolent citizens of Boston in the hands of Gen. Miles, Col. Pulliam and Gov. Holden, to be expended for the poor of the State, is well nigh, if not quite exhausted. We have reason to believe that this fund has been judiciously expended, and has relieved much suffering. Seeing the destitution that exists, and being anxious to relieve it as far as possible, these gentlemen have induced Judge A. W. Tourgee and Mr. James H. Harris to proceed to Boston and other Northern Cities, and make an effort to raise additional funds for the poor. They will be aided by the Rev. S. S. Ashley, who is on a visit to the North, and has kindly consented to unite with them in this benevolent work. We are not without hope that these gentlemen will be able to raise an amount that will carry succor and joy to many a humble, suffering household. We appeal to our fellow-citizens of the North to contribute their abundance to this object, which should touch the heart of every Christian philanthropist.

Since the above was written, we have heard of one case of actual starvation in Wake County. We hear also that in one neighborhood, in Wake, about six miles from Raleigh, there are not enough provisions to supply even one family for a day. Some of the mills do not get enough toll to support the millers. We hear also that some of the physicians state that in cases which they treat no relief can be administered, for the reason that the patients have been so starved that they can not recover, especially deprived as they are of any thing like nourishing food.

This suffering is common to both white and black. What is to be done? We propose that persons of some means unite at once to buy corn, and loan and give it, as the case may be, to relieve this terrible distress. If the Legislature were in session, the writer of this would not hesitate to recommend prompt and effective measures, by taxation and otherwise, to relieve the perishing in all parts of the State.

The following Schools are supported by an Association of Friends in Philadelphia and its vicinity:

Schedule
Showing attendance at School in North-Carolina and Virginia during the second month, 1868.

Name of Schools.	No. in Normal Class.	No. of Teachers.	No. in first day School.	No. in evening school.	Average attendance in Day School.	No. of Pupils in Day School.
Danville, Va.	20	4	258	100	230	336
Greensboro, N. C.	6	4	125	124	181	181
Charlotte, "	16	3	24	76	146	146
Mebaneville, "	12	2	100	25	84	133
Jamesonville, "	7	1	7	35	32	32
Guilford, "	16	2	120	14	98	102
Hillsboro, "	38	2	149	49	124	150
Thyatisa, "	7	1	63	30	116	116
Mr. Vernon, "	7	1	406	27	58	73
Salisbury, "	15	2	118	74	131	208
Chapel Hill, "	4	1	143	49	76	76
Lincolnton, "	10	3	140	92	113	174
Thomasville, "	3	1	60	30	54	84
Raleigh, "	7	2	60	30	60	90
Hopewell, "	4	1	47	125	57	72
Newbern, Va.	1	6	79	107	79	107
Pt. Magruder, "	10	1	30	26	41	84
Yorktown, "	14	4	70	112	139	139
Warwick, "	1	1	30	25	28	28
Polly Farm, "	1	1	64	64	64	64
Williamsburg, "	1	1	56	31	43	43
Cameron, N. C.	1	1	49	31	43	43
Miranda, "	1	1	49	31	43	43
Total.	204	43	1971	452	1696	2607

The number of schools now under charge of the Association (that at Polly Farm having been discontinued) is twenty-three, viz: 17 in North-Carolina, 2 in South-western Virginia and 4 on the Peninsula of Virginia. Cameron and Miranda, in the latter, are the five schools in Rowan County, recently established by E. Payson Hall.

The Committee on Instruction have introduced a system by which the payment of 5 cents per scholar is required for each scholar in attendance at day or evening school. The professed inability of the Freed people to assume even so small a tax and the natural reluctance of the teachers to enforce its payment, rendered the first establishment of this system difficult, but it is now very generally adopted, (at Newbern and Warwick, Va., the Freedmen pay the board of the teacher as an equivalent.) The amount received from this source up to the present time, \$637.75. The Freedmen's Bureau have refunded to us \$555, as an equivalent for the various properties held by the Association for school purposes.—*Freedmen's Friend.*

THE UNRECONSTRUCTED STATES.—The Southern States which have not yet held elections on the ratification of the new Constitution, under the reconstruction laws, are Virginia, Mississippi and Texas. Virginia completed her Constitution, and her Convention adjourned on Friday night, April 17. The election for her ratification has not yet been ordered.

The Height of Impudence.

We copy the following from the last *Sentinel*:

"Our friends in the various Counties of the State are requested to send, at once, to R. C. Badger, Secretary of the State Conservative Executive Committee, the names of all gentlemen in the State elected to office, legislative or local, in the recent elections, who are by Art. XIV, commonly known as the Howard amendment, or who are otherwise under disabilities. It is also requested that the reasons of their disabilities should be stated. Prompt and faithful attention to this matter is most desirable."

In the first place, two-thirds of the Congress will not, in any event, relieve such characters as are requested to send in their names to Mr. Badger; and in the second place, if they should, by possibility, be relieved and elected to office, they will be required, before they enter on their duties, to take an oath to support the "Constitution and laws of the United States." These laws embrace the reconstruction acts providing for manhood suffrage. Are these people going to swear to support negro, or manhood suffrage? If they take the oath, are they going to keep it or break it? The truth is, they are not to be trusted, and they will not be trusted with office of any kind. Their day is over.

Rumors and Facts outside the Capitol.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, 13, 1868.

After the adjournment of the Senate sitting as a Court of Impeachment, to-day, the excitement of last night and this morning rapidly died out. There are differences of opinion among Republicans as to the effect of the postponement. Some think that delay is injurious if not fatal to the cause, while others think that no harm will come of it. When the Senate adjourned last evening, it was evident that there was a serious defection among certain Republican Senators, and how far this defection extended, the friends of the cause were endeavoring to ascertain. Accordingly, a strict canvass was made as far as propriety, under the circumstances, would allow. Grimes, Fessenden, Trumbull, and Henderson were counted upon by the Democracy, and all doubts upon their course were dismissed. Three more Republicans were necessary to acquit the President. A careful examination of the list of the members of the Senate, led to the conclusion that of the remaining 38 Republican Senators only seven could be looked upon as doubtful on the question of conviction. These are Messrs. Fowler, of Tennessee, Van Winkle and Wiley, of West Virginia, Anthony and Sprague, of New York, and Roscoe, of Kansas, and Frelinghuysen, of New Jersey. The personal and confidential friends of these men were sought and requested to reveal all they knew concerning the course that their Senatorial friends were pursuing. The friends of Messrs. Frelinghuysen, Roscoe and Sprague, scouted the idea of these men being put down as doubtful, and clearly showed that the only cause for such apprehension was some of the votes that they had cast on certain questions during the trial. The friends of each of these men were found to identify them with impeachment, and the natural inference could not be otherwise than that they would vote for conviction on at least some of the articles submitted. All doubt of these Senators was, therefore, dismissed, and they are counted sure for conviction on at least three of the articles. However to return to the point. Counting Frelinghuysen, Sprague, and Roscoe as sure for conviction, we still remain with the cases of Messrs. Van Winkle, and Fowler. All sorts of rumors were in circulation concerning these men, but nothing that could be trusted as definite could be determined, and up to this evening this is still the case. Wiley's friends were confident that he would vote for conviction on the second and eleventh articles, and Anthony's friends were equally sanguine. Fowler was given to the enemy and no longer was in the case. Wiley, freighting and bully timid Senators. Mr. Johnson was in high feather at the White House, surrounded by his counsel and intimate friends. He boldly asserted that he knew his hands had been injured in treason. "Those who accepted Radical rule were pardoned by the whole."

Messrs. Paine and Bingham advocated the bill. Mr. Woodridge offered an amendment to strike out Alabama from the bill—lost 60 to 74.

Mr. Stevens' Amendment in reference to debts due to loyal men in Georgia was adopted 75 to 50. An Amendment striking from the first section the clause prohibiting a change of the Constitution, and inserting:

"That the Constitutions of said States shall never be amended so as to discriminate in favor of any citizen or class of citizens of the United States in reference to the right to vote who are entitled to vote by said constitution," was adopted without division.

An amendment, that all citizens of the United States in those States, shall be admitted to equal rights of suffrage, was rejected without a division.

The bill then passed—108 to 35. Adjourned.

The three sick Senators are improving, but still confined to their rooms.

The Impachment Managers were in session to-day, examining parties. Neither the object nor full details of this proceeding has transpired.

Mr. Worden, the President's Photographer, and Mr. Evans, the President's Counsel, was before them.

From Alabama.
SELMA, May 13, P. M.—Two men named Barnes and Walker, were brought here to-day, by the military authorities, from Sumpter county, charged with lynching the murderer of Binns, killed in Marengo county some weeks ago.

The ladies held a large meeting here to-day and appropriated a committee to visit Gen. Meade in behalf of the Entaw prisoners.

From Arkansas.
MEMPHIS, May 13, M.—Jacob Froelich, Editor of the White County (Ark.) Record, has been arrested by the Military for strictures on their official acts.

From Georgia.
Augusta, May 13, P. M.—Official returns give 17,690 majority for the Constitution.

From Florida.
TAMPA, May 14, M.—The Legislative caucus, last night, had twenty ballots for U. S. Senator. The last stood: Buckingham 59; Hawley 54; Platt 18.

From Illinois.
PROVIDENCE, May 14, M.—The Republicans have carried the municipal election by 470 majority.

TELEGRAPHIC!

From Washington.
WASHINGTON, May 13, P. M.—In the House, this morning, Mr. Schenck made a personal explanation, denying that the Ways and Means Committee had employed a secret Detective.

The Secretary of War and Gen. Grant were called on for all documents relating to the election in the Southern States.

The bill admitting Arkansas is up.

The President's friends are tranquil, under the certainty of acquittal.

Mr. Howard is still very sick.

There is little probability of a vote on Impeachment until after the Chicago recess.

Justice Carter, to-day, refused to admit Sarant to bail, on the ground that the prosecution were ready and that it was at the instance of the Counsel for the prisoner that the case was continued.

The Conservatives have nominated Jno. T. Given for Mayor of the City.

WASHINGTON, May 13, P. M.—SENATE.—A communication from Gen. Grant covering voluminous information from the Southern States, was referred to the Military Committee.

The Chair presented the Constitution of South-Carolina, which was referred to the Committee on Territories.

A joint resolution of the Ohio Legislature, looking into the preservation of life on inland waters, was referred to Committee on Commerce.

Mr. Sherman presented resolutions from the Ohio Legislature, protesting against the Reconstruction Acts and instructing its Senators and requesting the Representatives to vote for their repeal. Also protesting against a bill limiting jurisdiction of the Supreme Court. Mr. Sherman regarded this as extraordinary and at his instance it was tabled.

Mr. Forney's resolution was laid on the table against Mr. Cameron's motion that it be accepted immediately.

The bill admitting Arkansas after an effort to pass it at once, was referred to the Judiciary Committee with instructions to report on Saturday so that the Senate could act on it Monday—adjourned to Saturday.

House.—A bill admitting several Southern States was taken up. Mr. Stevens offered the following amendment:

"Provided, that the provision of the Seventeenth Section of the Constitution of the State of Georgia, shall not apply to a debt due to any person who during the whole time of the late rebellion, was loyal to the United States and opposed to secession."

Mr. Stevens gave notice that he would call the previous question this evening in order that the vote might be taken the first thing to-morrow.

Mr. Beck argued in opposition, making very strong points.

Mr. Robinson followed.

The House adjourned without seconding the previous question.

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Foreign.
LONDON, May 14, M.—Victoria laid the cornerstone of the Thomas Hospital, to-day.

The Corporation of London have adopted resolutions of condolence with Prince Alfred, on account of his wound.

In the Commons, Gladstone moved a bill, stopping appointments in the Irish Church, and suspending the action of the Irish Church Commission for a limited period.

Mr. Minister Adams has taken formal leave of the Queen. He leaves the Legation in the hands of Mr. Moran.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Dr. S. I. Tobias' Celebrated Venetian Liniment.
Whose wonderful cures, sure and instantaneous action, in cases of Chronic Rheumatism, Headache, Toothache, Cuts, Burns, Colic, Cramps, Dysentery, etc., have astonished the civilized world. It is no new catch-penny, but an article that has stood the test of twenty years. The enormous sale and rapidly increasing demand is at once the surest evidence of its usefulness and popularity. Try it and be convinced. No family should be without a bottle in the house—hundreds of dollars, and many hours of suffering may be saved by its timely use. Colic, Cramp, and Dysentery yield at once to its pain-curative properties. It is perfectly innocent, and can be given to the oldest person or youngest child. No matter, if you have no confidence in Patent Medicines—try this, and you will be sure to buy again and recommend to your friends. Hundreds of Physicians recommend it in their practice. None genuine unless signed "S. I. Tobias." Price 50 cents per bottle. Sold by all the Druggists. Depot, 56 Cortlandt Street, New-York. April 17, 1868. 146—t&w&lm.

THE HEALING POOL.
Howard Association Reports, for YOUNG MEN, on the CRIME OF SOLITUDE, and the ERRORS, ABUSES and DISEASES, which destroy the many powers, and create impediments to MARRIAGE, with sure means of relief. Sent in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Sent to all who send for it. Sent to the Howard Association, Philadelphia, Pa. Jan. 31, 1868. 81—3m.

ERRORS OF YOUTH.
A genuine medicine for young men suffering from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, and all the effects of youthful indiscretion, will, for the sake of suffering humanity, send free to all who need it, the receipt and directions for making the simple remedy by which he was cured. Sufferers wishing to profit by the advertiser's experience, can do so by addressing, in perfect confidence, to

J. H. OGDEN,

No. 42 Cedar St., New York. 43—1y.

FINANCIAL

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DEALS IN EXCHANGE, SIGHT DRAFTS, Gold and Silver Coin, and Government and other Securities.

Uncurrent Bank Notes bought at highest prices. Packages sent by Express will be remitted for promptly in currency, or in New York checks at par.

PAID CURRENT, FEBRUARY 21, 1868:

Bank of Cape Fear..... 30

" Charlotte..... 28

" Clarendon..... 17

" Commerce..... 4

" Fayetteville..... 10

" Lexington (old)..... 10

" Lexington (new)..... 10

" Lexington, payable at Graham..... 22

" North-Carolina..... 50

" Edenton..... 50

" Thomasville..... 50

" Wadesboro'..... 26

" Washington..... 2

" Yanceyville..... 2

" Wilmington..... 27 1/2

Commercial Bank of Wilmington..... 27

Farmer's Bank of North-Carolina, (old)..... 27

Edenton Bank of North-Carolina, (new)..... 10

Greensboro' Mutual Insurance Company..... 10

Merchants' Bank of Newbern..... 10

Miners' and Planters' Bank..... 40

March 21, 1868. 65—1f.

BANKING HOUSE OF

JAY COOKE & CO.

No. 20 WALL STREET

Corner of Nassau Street, NEW YORK.

We buy and sell at the most liberal current prices, and keep on hand a full supply of GOVT. Bonds, and all the latest issues, SEVEN THIRTIETHS, and COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES, and execute orders for purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD.

CONVERSIONS.

We convert the several issues of SEVEN THIRTIETHS at the most favorable market rates for FIVE TWENTIES, which, at present price of gold, yield the holder about one per cent. more interest per annum. Circulars with full particulars furnished upon application.

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May 9, 1867. 20—tw&ly.

WILMINGTON AND WELDON R. R. COMPANY.

Office Chief Eng. & General Superintendent, WILMINGTON, N. C., May 9, 1868.

CHANGE